

# COMMITTEE FAILS TO GET A QUORUM

## Norfolk Police Contest Goes Over for Hearing To-Night.

### NOT LIKELY TO HAVE ONE THEN

#### Effort to Take Up Case for Consideration by Agreement Fails on Point of Order Raised by Judge Duke—Resolution Drawn to Stand Hands Off.

All efforts to go into the Norfolk county contest by agreement in the absence of a quorum of the State Democratic Committee having been frustrated by Judge R. T. W. Duke's insistence on a point of order, the committee last night adjourned to 8 o'clock to-night when an effort will be made to get together the requisite number of twenty-six for the transaction of business. Only two members were needed last night to make a quorum, but these were not forthcoming.

Immediately after the session, State Chairman J. Taylor Elliott sent out telegraphic notices to all the absentees, urging them to reach the city by the appointed hour to-night. Doubts as to the success of this effort are freely expressed, since only sixteen of the twenty-four present last night would promise to attend the adjourned meeting, while the most of those who were not on hand live at a distance and some of them would find it impossible to make the trip in time.

#### Wanted Agreement.

Irving P. Whitehead, of Amherst, made an effort to have the question of jurisdiction come into by agreement, both sides meeting at a point of no quorum. But Judge Duke, who was indignant at criticisms of the committee, insisted upon observance of the letter of the law and of parliamentary procedure.

"I am willing," shouted Judge Duke, "to have the whole matter be left to the decision of Taylor Elliott, whose judgment is second to no man's. But I am not willing to do anything which will invite the further invidious and internal criticisms which have been heaped upon this committee since the Norfolk contest of last year. We gave the committee the case of honorable men as ever lived, and we decided the point. Look what they said about us. I shall insist upon the letter of the law. I make the point of no quorum."

Mr. Whitehead then admitted that nothing further could be done regarding his proposition.

#### Desired Settlement.

There was evidently a disposition on the part of members to take up the matter and settle it, and even when it was admitted on all sides that in the absence of a quorum nothing could be done save to adjourn to to-night, the members voted against the adjournment to to-night, the affirmative vote being fourteen.

The failure to secure a meeting for business was a disappointment to the "Fusionists," who constitute the contestants. But they were not discouraged, and are ready for to-night's meeting. The representatives of the "Fusionists" sat quietly throughout the proceedings, making no remarks of any sort. J. Lindsay Heard, of counsel for the "Straightouts," agreed for the purpose of the contest to be bound by submission of the question of jurisdiction to the members present.

The contestants secured the call for the meeting on a petition asking the State committee to take up the contest over county officers in Norfolk county, the result of a recent primary in which the "Fusionists" were victorious.

It was argued that the county committee is so bound to the "Fusion" cause that its judgment will be biased. On the other hand, the contestants argue that under the party law the State body has no right to assume original jurisdiction, and that the matter can come up only on appeal from the county committee.

#### Hill Carter as Counsel.

The assembly hall at Murphy's Hotel was filled with the "Fusionists" when called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock last night. Hill Carter, a well-known attorney of this city, had been secured as associate counsel for the "Straightouts," who were also represented by J. Lindsay Heard, James G. Martin, Lawrence H. Brown, and Rufus D. Bradford. Attorneys for the contestants were Captain John W. Harper, L. W. W. Brock, and F. L. Crocker and George Picher.

Among well-known Virginia Democrats who were spectators were Secretary of the Commonwealth, E. O. James, Corporation Commissioner, J. Richard Wingfield, Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams, Judge L. D. Yarrall, of Greensville; Sidney B. Barham, of Surry; Thomas E. Clarke, of Dinwiddie; Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Salem; Judge Leigh R. Watts, of Portsmouth; and Sidney Peters and Arthur C. Harman.

Representative Carter Glass was in the hotel, but did not appear in the assembly hall. He has an engagement to speak at Portsmouth to-night.

Apparently neither side in factional politics had anything to do with the lack of a quorum. It was noted that only one of Representative Jones's friends on the committee was present. This was City Treasurer J. M. Curtis, of Newport News.

**Tried to Get Quorum.**

When Secretary J. N. Breunman first called the roll only fourteen members answered to their names. Two recesses were taken to allow of efforts to secure members who were said to be in the city, and at last the total was brought up to twenty-four, two short of a quorum. Chairman Elliott stated that he had had communications from several members. One of these, from former Lieutenant-Governor Edward Echols, who has never before missed a meeting, was to the

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# MERGER IS ENJOINED

## Court Takes Hand in Deal of Copper

Lansing, Mich., July 31.—In granting a temporary injunction to-day to Charles H. Turner and other minority stockholders of the Osceola Mining Company, to prevent the consolidation of that and nine other copper mining companies of Michigan, Judge West, of the Lansing County Circuit Court, held that the State statute relative to such consolidation is a bar to the completion of the organization in its proposed form. Other points he deems too important to be decided without a full hearing and the examination of witnesses. Besides the Osceola Company, the following mining companies are involved in the proposed merger:

The Calumet and Hecla, the Ahmeek, Laurium, La Salle Copper, Keeweenaw, Superior, Alouez, Centennial Copper and the Tamarack.

The court declared that if the Michigan state law, which limits the amount of capital stock of such mergers to \$10,000,000, allowed the proposed merger to be completed with \$10,000,000 of stock and \$12,000,000 in capital, the act simply operated to give the corporation from paying a franchise fee upon all above \$10,000,000, and prevent its capital and capital stock from being increased.

"No splitting of words can change \$2,000,000 of property and assets, contributed by so many companies, from being what it is in law and intention consolidated for, and that is capital upon which the proposed consolidation commences operations," said Judge West.

The court adds that it is not a compliance with the statute to capitalize \$2,000,000 in assets at \$10,000,000.

# LED BY "ALKALI PETE"

## Texas Advertising Men Head Invasion of Boston.

Boston, July 31.—"Alkali Pete," otherwise known as P. F. Willis, of Dallas, with high boots and broad-brimmed hat, strode uptown with a band and 137 Texans behind him to-day, and the city of Boston was the scene of the procession as the advance guard of the delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, who will open a four days' session to-morrow.

The Lone Star parade had entered, advertising men from all parts of the United States and Canada, with a delegation from England arrived. Four hundred Texans, who came to town on a special train, published a paper en route, and were given out at many cities.

Richmond headquarters is at the Hotel Brunswick, 1000 Broadway, and St. Paul, Minn., are lined up strong for the convention next year. Richmond also seeking the next convention, while Des Moines and Quebec are in the lead, the delegations rooting strongly and presenting convincing arguments as to why their city should be selected. All applicants are using every conceivable legitimate method to advertise the merits of their respective cities. The matter will not be settled until Friday, the last day of the convention. Baltimore is supporting Dallas for next year with the slogan, "We will have it, counting on Dallas's support in return."

# DEFENDS TAFT'S POSITION

## Secretary Fisher Discusses Controller's Bay Affair.

Chicago, July 31.—Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, while spending a few days here preparatory to leaving for a trip of inspection through Alaska, to-day briefly discussed President Taft's position in the controversy over the Controller Bay controversy.

Secretary Fisher defended the position of President Taft and emphatically declared that he, Fisher, had acquired nothing in Alaska which could not be taken from him by the government.

Regarding the "Dick-to-Dick" letter, Secretary Fisher placed it in the category with Dr. Cook's claim to the discovery of the North Pole. He said he must have been deceived, and would believe it ever was written. He said nobody ever saw the letter except the woman stenographer, who included what purported to be a copy of it in an article written about the Department of the Interior.

Secretary Fisher will leave Chicago for Alaska on Wednesday, and expects to return to Washington by the middle of September.

# WILL SEEK PAROLE

## Attorneys for Walsh Hope to Secure His Freedom.

Chicago, July 31.—Application will be made to the Federal board of parole, which meets to-day at Leavenworth, Kan., September 12, for the release of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, convicted of misappropriation of that institution's funds.

This announcement was made to-day by counsel for Walsh when word was received from Washington that the last obstacle to the release of the banker had been removed by the action of Judge Landis in quashing the last indictment in the case several weeks ago.

Walsh has served one-third of a term of five years to which he was sentenced when taken to the Federal prison at Leavenworth.

President Taft refused to pardon Walsh several months ago.

# LEISHMAN IS SLATED

## He Is Likely to Succeed Hill as Ambassador to Germany.

Washington, July 31.—Although President Taft and Secretary of State Knox are expected to have a final conference within a few days to determine on an important readjustment of diplomatic relations, it is reported on high authority to-day that John G. A. Leishman, American ambassador to Italy, has been selected to succeed David Jayne Hill, who resigned last spring as ambassador to Germany. The same authority was responsible for the statement that if this shift is made, Thomas J. O'Brien, at present ambassador to Japan, will be sent to Rome to succeed Mr. Leishman. A successor to Mr. O'Brien, it is said, is yet to be picked by the President, and Mr. Knox.

In case it is decided not to send Mr. Leishman to Berlin, it was understood to-day that Henry C. Brown, now ambassador to France, probably would be considered, and Mr. Leishman transferred from Rome to Paris.

# PAINTER ABBEY DYING

## Brief Message From London Received by Brother in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 31.—A cablegram received to-day by his brother, William Abbey, that Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, is dying in London. The message, which was sent from London yesterday, contained the words "Edwin A. Abbey, a resident of Mount Holly, N. J., but in business in Philadelphia, died to-day that his brother had been all his life for some time."

# PLEDGE SUPPORT TO HOUSE MEASURE

## Senate Democrats Unanimous for Farmers' Free List Bill.

### HOPE TO PASS IT UNAMENDED

#### Bailey and Some of His Followers Leave Caucus, but Solid Party Front Is Expected When Vote Is Taken. Position of Insurgents Uncertain.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—After two lengthy caucuses to-day the Democratic Senators late to-night decided unanimously to support the farmers' free list bill passed by the House, and which will be voted upon to-morrow in the Senate. At the same time the Democrats of the House committee on Ways and Means, at a night meeting, formally decided to recommend to the House to-morrow that it ask the Senate for a conference on the wool tariff revision bill.

The Senate caucus adopted a resolution offering to the House free list bill, and insuring concerted action by the Democrats in an effort to pass the measure unamended. This is regarded as doubtful, and it was agreed that in case of defeat the bill would be re-introduced by an amendment, to be submitted by the House Republicans, and the bill only to the advantages of the bill only to those countries which admit free of duty American corn, oats, hay, cotton and hogs.

Although the Bacon amendment was adopted unanimously, Senator Bailey, a jurisdictional amendment to the bill adding farm products to the free list measure was killed by the action of the caucus, withdrew with some of his followers before the vote was taken. His withdrawal was not in the nature of a bolt, however, and a solid Democratic front is expected to-morrow. Just where the House Republicans stand to-night, is not so certain.

#### Will Not Be Encumbered.

In the Senate to-day it developed in the debate on the free list bill that some of the proposed insurgent Republican amendments would not encumber that measure.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, said he would offer his amendment to change the metal schedule of the present tariff when the cotton bill comes over from the House, and not as a rider to the free list bill, as some of the insurgents announced that he would offer his sugar schedule revision amendment to-morrow.

Mr. Bristow, who wants the duty on imported sugar lowered, addressed the Senate to-day. He declared the present duty on sugar to be too high, and that the people of the United States should be protected from impure sugar, but to protect the refiners.

"Keep your protection free from graft," he warned, "for otherwise the people will destroy it altogether."

Senator Spooner, of Kentucky, attacked the Bristow amendment, saying the duties standard test should not be eliminated until sugar sold in this country is required to be marked to show the quantity of saccharine matter it contains.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, introduced an amendment to the free list bill prohibiting free entry of Canadian agricultural implements, tools, bagging and ties, leather, boots, shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, lumber and salt, until all of these articles are admitted into Canada free of duty.

# Senate Bill Favored.

Washington, July 31.—The campaign publicity bill, with the amendments attached to it in the Senate, will be sent to a conference committee of the two houses to-morrow. The Democrats of the House to-night voted down a proposal to stand by the original House bill, and instructed Chairman Rucker, of the Elections Committee, to take steps to have the bill sent to conference without any final restriction upon the House conference.

In a caucus full of fervid oratory, a proposal to agree to the Senate amendments at once was also defeated. It was decided to leave the settlement of the controversy entirely to the conference committee. It is predicted to-night that the House will agree to a bill practically the same as the bill passed by the Senate.

The publicity bill, as it passed the House was a straight requirement for publicity of campaign receipts and disbursements during the fifteen days prior to a general election. The Senate extended its provisions, the primary elections, fixed a limit of \$5,000 for a congressional and \$10,000 for a senatorial candidate's expenses, and put in stringent provisions requiring publicity of pledges made by the candidate to office-seekers.

#### Plan for Pensions.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Although to-day in the House was supposed to be devoted to Republican speeches against the Underwood cotton tariff revision bill, about half the time was taken up by the demands for pension legislation and an ineffectual attempt to secure the passage of the Senate amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill providing for an extra month's pay for employees of Congress. Abandoning a practice of thirty years' standing, the House voted down the amendment, 18 to 25.

Representatives Austin, of Tennessee; Utter, of Rhode Island, and Green, of Massachusetts, denounced the Underwood bill, saying that if passed it would utterly destroy the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States. They urged the demands for tariff legislation without a report from the tariff board, and Mr. Austin declared that the Underwood bill had been drawn by a lot of lawyers who knew nothing about the tariff.

# "Spudge" Party in House.

## Washington, July 31.—Samples of sugarcane from Russia, France and Germany.

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# BITTER CLASHES ENLIVEN HEARING

## Two Wickershams of Government Display Much Feeling.

### ALASKAN MAKES MANY CHARGES

#### Judiciary Committee Decides That It Has No Power to Do Anything but Report Evidence in Case to House.

##### Will Make No Recommendation.

Washington, July 31.—Following general charges and denials between the two Wickershams of the government, the Attorney-General and the delegate from Alaska, the House committee on Judiciary decided late to-day that it had no power to do anything but report the evidence to the House. It will report, early to-morrow, Delegate Wickersham's resolution calling on the Attorney-General to furnish all the papers and data bearing on the alleged frauds in connection with government coal contracts.

The committee will not recommend that the House investigate Delegate Wickersham's charges that Attorney-General Wickersham has shielded and protected "Alaska syndicate criminals." In a hearing, enlivened by frequent and bitter attacks between the two Wickershams, it developed that the delegate from Alaska had offered his legal services in 1908 to the Guggenheim Commercial Company for a salary of \$15,000 a year and the maintenance of a home and quarters in Seattle.

"Were you ever in the employ of the Guggenheim interests?" asked Representative Sterling, of Illinois.

"Never," said Delegate Wickersham. "Did they ever seek to employ you?"

"Yes," said the delegate. "Stephen Birch wrote to me in 1908 and asked if I would do a position as counsel for the Northwestern Commercial Company."

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Sterling.

"I said I would take a place as their counsel for an annual salary of \$15,000, they to equip offices in Seattle," said Mr. Wickersham. "After I answered the letter nothing more was said about it and they employed other attorneys. If they had asked me what I asked I would have been their attorney, and I think that I would have saved them a whole lot of trouble."

"How," asked Representative Littleton, of New York.

"Through my advice to them to keep away from criminal practices," said the delegate.

The Alaska delegate repeated his statements that the Attorney-General had shielded and protected breakers of the law who represented the Guggenheim interests in Alaska. Members of the judiciary committee frequently called upon him to prove statements made before this committee, and the efficiency of his practice was challenged.

Attorney-General Wickersham declared that the Alaskan delegate's charges called for a vigorous denial from the government officials.

"He has seen fit to make charges against me which it was his duty to prove before this committee, if he could do so," said the Attorney-General, "and I submit to the committee that he has not proved his statements."

The Alaskan delegate repeatedly criticized the officials of Alaska, said the Guggenheims owned the government there and made general charges of the officials being influenced by them. He sought to prove that United States Marshal H. K. Love had extorted money from his deputy marshals by making them "divide the graft" contained in the profit from boarding prisoners. The government allows \$3 a day for each prisoner.

Attorney-General Wickersham produced two official reports to show that the whole matter had been investigated and the system of taking profit out of the prisoners' per diem allowance was fully recognized and considered a form of "legalized graft."

# Was Bad Practice.

"It was a bad practice and I abolished it as soon as I found out about it," said the Attorney-General, "but it was not illegal."

Delegate Wickersham criticized the Attorney-General because he had not brought prosecutions on the Cunningham coal claims, and the latter retorted that no proof had been furnished him upon which he could proceed.

The delegate declared everybody was against him, that the Attorney-General administration had taken away his official patronage, and that the Guggenheim interests voted \$500 railroad money illegally in Cardova in an attempt to defeat him.

# LIVING CLOSE TO NATURE

## Proximity to Growing Tobacco Improves Women's Complexion.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—A large company of young women from New York, including several actresses, are living in tents on the Sumatra Tobacco Company's plantation on the Suffolk plains here. Wonderful stories are current concerning marvelous complexion transitions which have been wrought by the aroma of green tobacco leaves in conjunction with the sun's rays. The atmosphere of the growing tobacco is said to clear the skin of many imperfections and leave it white and smooth.

**CRAZED NEGRO ON SHIP**

Stabs Five Naval Reserve Sailors Before He Is Overpowered.

Beaufort, N. C., July 31.—On board the naval reserve steamer Elfrida last night a negro servant went wild from drink and stabbed three sailors. The officer of the deck ordered the crew to take him dead or alive. Armed with axes, the crew knocked him down, broke three of his ribs and cut him in several places. Before he was overpowered he stabbed two other men. The negro was put in jail.

# FOURTEEN RIOTERS KILLED

## Strike Situation in Mexico Assumes Serious Proportions.

El Oro, State of Mexico, Mex., July 31.—In repelling a mob of striking miners, who to-day fired the prisoners in jail, troops fired into the crowd killing fourteen and wounding others. The strikers were from La Esperanza mine, which they abandoned this morning. This afternoon the men in the Mexico mine, an adjoining property, walked out, it is expected, a line of a circular recently issued by the miners, in which Americans were utterly assailed.

More than 4,000 men of the Mexico and La Esperanza mines are out. They demand higher wages. If these men should be joined by those in El Oro, the number of strikers will number 7,000. One hundred soldiers were sent from Toluca, the State capital of El Oro, this afternoon, and President de la Barra has strongly urged additional protection. It is expected that 1,000 soldiers will be here before morning from the capital.

Trouble began early. The rurales had arrested a few of the strikers, and the idle men determined to set them free. Armed themselves with pieces of gold ore and stones, they started up the one street of the town toward the jail, throwing stones as they went as such buildings as offended their sight. They shouted their defiance at the rurales, who fired numerous shots. Before the mob fled, however, it had succeeded in freeing the prisoners.

Shutters were closed throughout the town and foreigners redoubled their activity to get women out of danger.

# FOULS SUBMERGED ANCHOR

## Steamer Is Beached and Passengers Taken On.

Trenton, N. J., July 31.—The steamer Burlington, of the Delaware Navigation Company, which operates a line of boats between this city and Philadelphia, was beached on the banks of the Delaware river, near here, to-night, after a hole had been torn in the bottom of the steamer by a submerged anchor.

The time of the accident there were nearly 200 passengers, mostly women, on the steamer, but no one except the captain, engineer and crew escaped the danger until the tugboat, which had been driven onto the sandy bank, was able to reach the steamer.

The passengers were transferred to a scow and in tow of a tug were brought to this city.

The officers are of the opinion that the accident was caused by the Burlington fouling an anchor over a dredge which was at work in the river.

When the tide began to rise to-night the steamer was nearly submerged from bow to stern.

It is not believed that the vessel has sustained serious damage.

# MIMIC NAVAL WAR IS ON

## Greatest Collection of Ships Ever Gathered Under American Flag.

Provincetown, Mass., July 31.—Cape Cod Bay was a theatre of a mimic war to-night, for the greatest collection of ships ever gathered together under the American flag participated in theatrical attack on Cape Cod Bay and the port of Provincetown.

The North Atlantic battleship fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, formed in line of battle across the mouth of the bay at the defending forces, and tried with their searchlights to disclose the attacking vessels of the fleet and destroy the torpedo division and the submarines.

To-night's attack was the first of the gathering of the fleet here for its summer work. During the coming fortnight there will be night and day attacks by an aeroplane upon the battleship fleet, it is expected, for the first time in American naval history.

# PLAN MADE KNOWN

## Standard Oil Tells How It Intends to Reorganize.

New York, July 31.—An announcement was made by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, to-day, in a communication to its stockholders, of the plan to reorganize the company under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The plan provides that stock in about thirty-five subsidiary companies shall be distributed ratably among the stockholders in the parent company. Dissolution will be about December 1.

The details of the reorganization will be made known later. This is a matter of computation, and will require some time, but the communication to-day shows in outline the manner in which the company proposed to reorganize.

# HEAD NEARLY SEVERED

## Eighty-Year-Old Widow Found Murdered in Her Bedroom.

New York, July 31.—Her head nearly severed from her body, Mrs. Rose Spino, eighty years old, was found murdered early this morning in her bedroom in a third floor apartment on Second Avenue. The body was found with a large jack knife, with which the crime had apparently been committed. A number of bloody finger prints on the bedclothes furnished the only clue of the slayer, who gained entrance by means of the fire escape.

Mrs. Spino was a widow, and lived with her daughter. The daughter was away from home when the murder occurred.

# MAY FACE COURT OF INQUIRY

## Ensign Young Must Report to Commandant of Navy Yard.

Washington, July 31.—Dr. Young, father of Ensign Robert S. Young, Jr., who recently placed the young officer in a sanatorium, suffering from a complete nervous breakdown, following his disappearance in New York, has been instructed by the Navy Department to have the young officer report to the commandant of the Norfolk navy yard when he is physically able to do so. A court of inquiry will probably be necessary to determine what the cause of the breakdown was, and if any, shall be taken in the case.

# CONDITION UNCHANGED

## Still Regarded by His Physicians as Grave.

Paris, July 31.—Physicians attending on the Duke of Orleans to-day said that the patient's condition was about the same as it was last night, being still considered grave.

The pneumonia, which has been confined to the left lung, has not improved, and it is feared that the right lung has not gained any new way, but neither has it receded.

C. & O. TO NORFOLK.

The Dustless Double Track Line, Fast train to Richmond 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

# CLAIM THEY HAVE BEATTIE'S MOTIVE FOR KILLING WIFE

## Norfolk Police Discover Witness Who, They Believe, Will Supply Missing Link in Richmond's Brutal Tragedy.

### BEULAH BINFORD REFUSED TO ELOPE WHILE MRS. BEATTIE WAS IN THE WAY

#### "Leave That to Me; I Will Get Rid of Her," Beattie Is Said to Have Replied—Conversation Overheard in Norfolk, and Woman Witness Will Be Brought to Richmond—Trail of Couple While They Were at Jamestown Races Is Followed by Detectives, and All-Important Evidence Discovered.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Norfolk, Va., July 31.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., of Richmond, has been cleared up, so far as motive is concerned. This is the positive statement which was made here to-night by Major Charles G. Kizer, Chief of Police; John G. Tilton, Commonwealth's Attorney, and members of the headquarters detective staff.

In presenting the missing link of the Richmond tragedy, the name of Mamie E. Shafer, who lives in the segregated district, is being used freely. Her home is at 123 and 125 Washington Street, near the corner of Avon.

A positive statement was made early to-night by both Major Kizer and Mr. Tilton to the effect that Norfolk will produce the witness to furnish the motive that actuated the killing of the young Richmond matron while she was out in an automobile with her husband.

#### Hinges on Beattie's Trip to Norfolk.

The whole story hinges around Henry Clay Beattie's trip to Norfolk during the spring meeting of the Jamestown Jockey Club. At that time Beulah Binford was living with her mother at a boarding house on College Place in this city. Beattie called on the Binford girl, with whom he had been intimately associated for several years, and took her to the races nearly every night. At night they would go out together, and the police who have traced their trail, say they paid regular visits to certain sections, and generally visited the home of Mamie Shafer. On one occasion, the police who have investigated the case say, Beattie tried to persuade the Binford girl to go away with him.

"I will not go," she is declared to have said, "until you get rid of that d—d wife of yours."

"Leave that to me. I will get rid of her," is the reply Beattie made, according to the evidence the police have to-night.

To-morrow morning Major Kizer, Attorney Tilton and Police Sergeant Freeman will leave Norfolk for Richmond with the Shafer woman.

"We have here the witnesses who will prove the motive for the murder," is the statement of the police to-night.

This and the bare statement that the motive for the murder had been found here was all the authorities would give out. They refused to give the name of the woman they will take to Richmond in the morning, but Mr. Tilton said that the evidence he has heard from her is the most damaging that has been produced since the murder occurred.

# Shafer Woman Not Under Arrest.

The Shafer woman is not under arrest. Her place on Washington Street is closely watched by the police, however.

Mr. Tilton, in explaining his refusal to talk on the case to-night, said that it was a Richmond affair, and that courtesy demanded it being developed in that city, and Major Kizer held a like opinion. However, newspaper men to-night ran down the case. The Shafer woman was taken to police headquarters early this evening in a cab and was closely examined. She left the station in the same vehicle, heavily veiled, and to-night refused to make any statement.

# Shafer Woman Grilled for Thirteen Hours.

The Norfolk police have been working quietly on the case for several days but it was not until this morning that anything definite was uncovered. Then Mr. Tilton held a telephone conversation with Detective Scherer in Richmond, who asked that the woman be brought to Richmond for examination immediately.

It was about 8 o'clock this morning that the Shafer woman was taken to headquarters in a cab. She wore a black dress and was heavily veiled. It was not until 9 o'clock to-night that she was allowed to leave. After thirteen hours of almost incessant questioning, she went back to her house in a closed carriage, and, escorted by Police Captain John T. Mayo, chief of detectives, she carried a small hand satchel.

# TWO RICHMOND JAILER GARNETT WOMEN HELD UNDER GUARD FOR TRANSFER

## Corroborate Norfolk Account as to Motive for Murder.

### Would Not Permit Removal of Paul and Beulah to City Jail.

Special Agent L. L. Scherer, in charge of the detective work on the case, was called on the telephone this morning and ordered the main essentials of the article from Norfolk. The information had come to him yesterday, he said, and it is believed to practically complete the Commonwealth's case.

"We have been guarding for several days," said Mr. Scherer, "two women in Richmond who make practically the same statement. One of them was in Norfolk during the races and present at the time the statements were made. We highly appreciate the efforts of the Norfolk police in discovering this evidence, which is of great importance, but regret that it has been made public at this time, as we had hoped to spring it at the trial. It shows the other side what we propose to prove in the way of a motive. We had kept it here for several days, and agreed not to give it out until the trial. We were informed yesterday of the evidence gathered in Norfolk, and the two witnesses there will come to Richmond at once. I expect to hear here this morning, and have no doubt but their statements will tally with what has already been stated to us by other witnesses. So far as identifying the man who was at the house in Norfolk, there is no doubt whatever that it was Henry Beattie. There is no question of identity involved. We know who else was at the house that night, men and women, and are prepared to produce them at the trial if necessary. We also know who went there that night with Beattie. The information from Norfolk is exactly in line with what I had been told, and my only regret is that it has been made public at this time."

#### Subpoena for Mrs. Elliott.

For nearly an hour on Saturday Mrs. Chalmers Elliott, of 1253 Taylor Street, an intimate friend of the Binford girl, talked with Miss Binford in low tones. Mrs. Elliott had refused information to the officers of the Commonwealth, and yesterday Judge Gregory, Commonwealth's Attorney of Chesterfield, issued a subpoena for her appearance before the Chesterfield grand jury on August 15. The papers were served yesterday afternoon by the Richmond Police Department.

As a result of criticisms as to lax conditions at the Henrico county jail, which admitted of such communications between material witnesses, one of them a woman utterly without identification or credentials, and without introduction by any of the attorneys in the case, Sheriff Kemp yesterday directed the jail closed to every one. When Special Agent Scherer, in